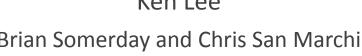
Hydrogen Science & Engineering

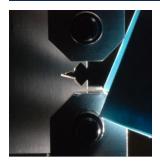
Dynamic Materials Testing in Hydrogen Gas at Sandia National Labs

Ken Lee Brian Somerday and Chris San Marchi













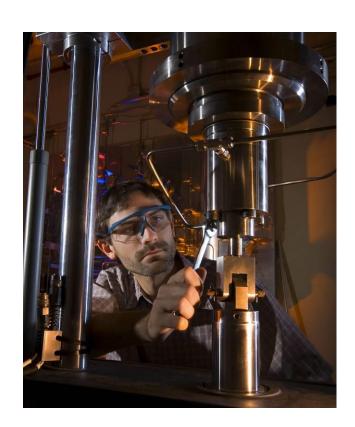






Outline

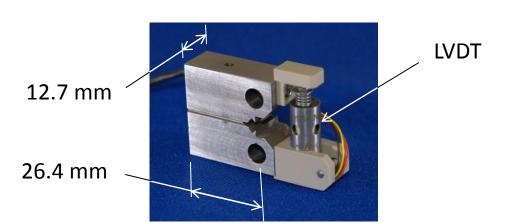
- Objectives
- Capabilities
- Design concept
- Transducers
- Test capability boundaries
- Gas management
- Safety considerations
- Challenges and successes
- Next generation design

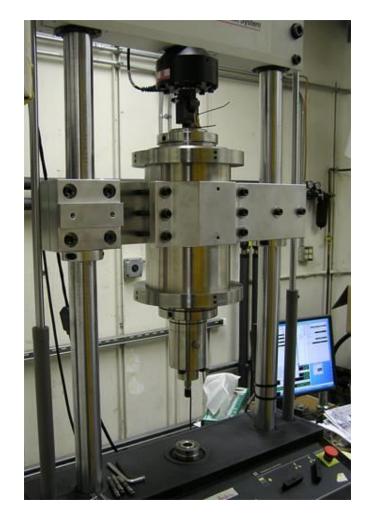




Design objective to developing dynamic test capability

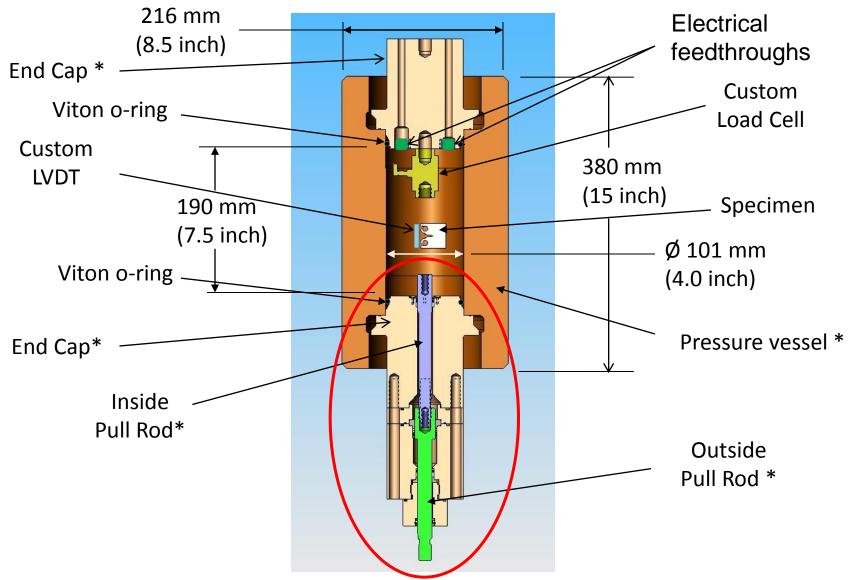
- Pressure = 140 MPa
- Fatigue, fracture, tensile tests
- Pressure vessel with internal transducers
 - Specimen load: strain gage load cell
 - Specimen displacement: LVDT
 (linear variable differential transformer)





Design concept of pressure vessel

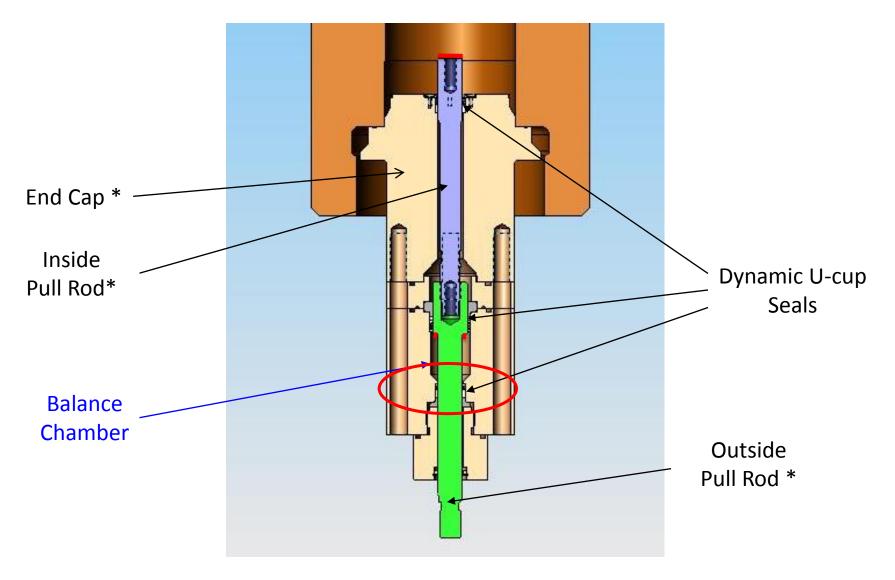




^{*} Material: A286 Precipitation hardened austenitic stainless steel

Design concept of pressure vessel

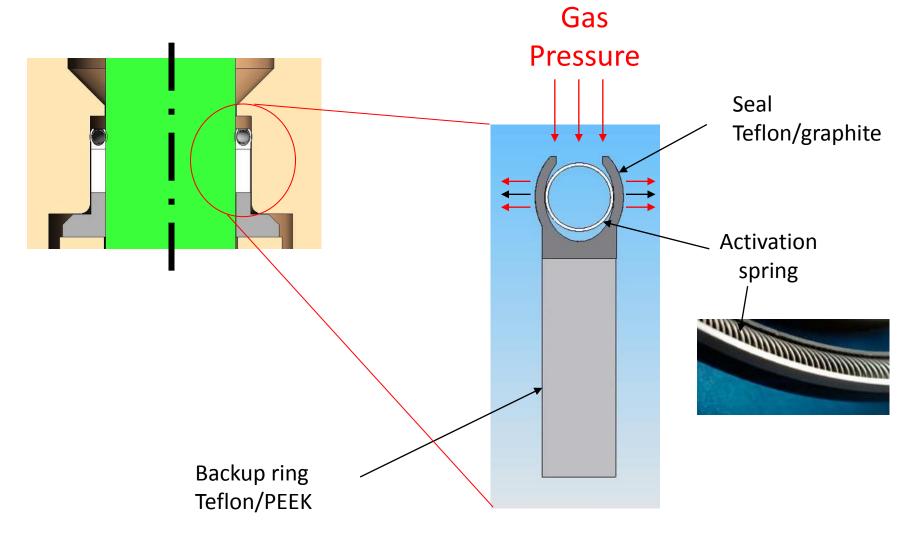




^{*} Material: A286 Precipitation hardened austenitic stainless steel

Construction of dynamic U-cup seals



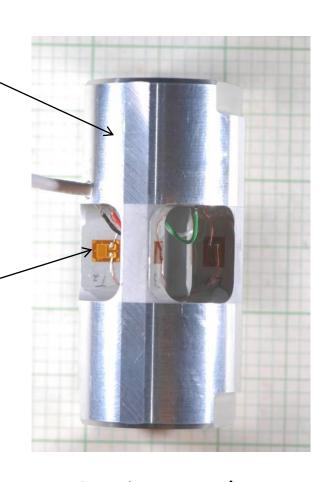


In situ transducers



7075-T6 aluminum

Karma alloy SK-13-150-350 Full bridge 8 strain gages



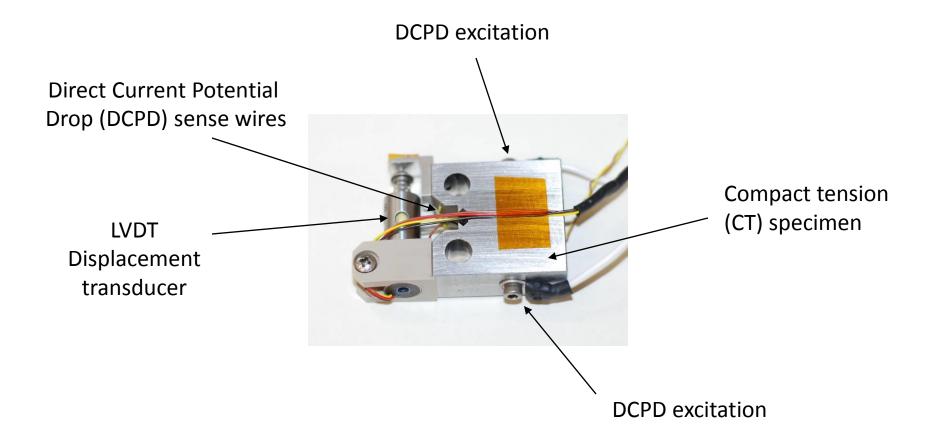
Strain gaged Load cell



Vented LVDT



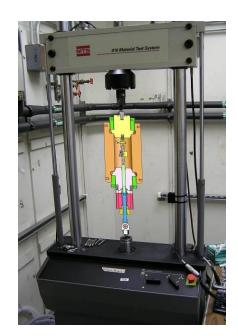
CT specimen assembly with LVDT and DCPD





Test capability boundaries

	Tensile/fracture	Fatigue	
Pressure	3-138 MPa	3-138 MPa	
Temperature	21 °C	21 °C	
Force	44 kN	22 kN	
Displacement	25 mm	5 mm	
Test control	.025-25 mm/s: tensile 1 minute – 1 day : Fracture	0.001-10 Hz	



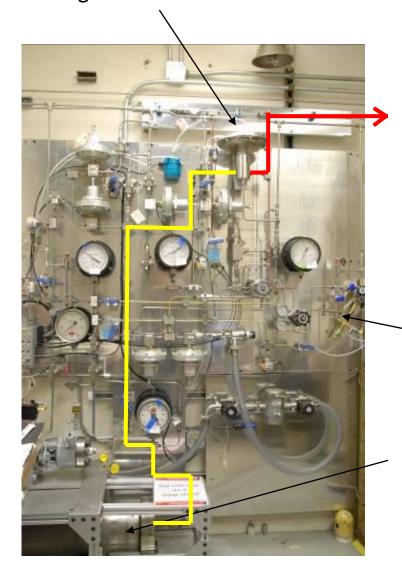
Gas management

To test

vessel



High pressure regulator



Manual operation

Accumulator / replenisher

 High pressure regulator with self-venting feature

Gas sample station

Perodic test gas sampling

Gas analysis by outside vendor

Accumulator / replenisher

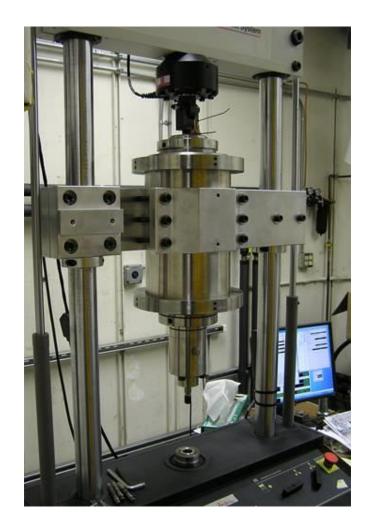




Test gas quality control

Pressure vessel and manifold purging

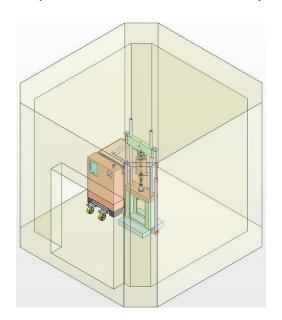
- (4) helium purges, 14 MPa
- Vacuum, 20 minutes
 - Vacuum roughing pump
 - 1 to 5 mTorr
- (4) hydrogen purges, 14 MPa
 - 99.9999% pure hydrogen



Safe operations using engineering controls



- Explosion rated test cell
- Exhaust ventilation
- Secondary containment
- H₂ sensors integrated with ventilation
- H₂ supply interlocks
- (Limited H₂ volumes) < LFL (lower flammable limit)

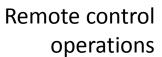


- ASME rated vessel
 BPVC Sect VIII, Div 2
- Material: A286
- Main seal vent ports





Hydrogen compatible material in all wetted components.







Safe operations during setup and test using administrative controls

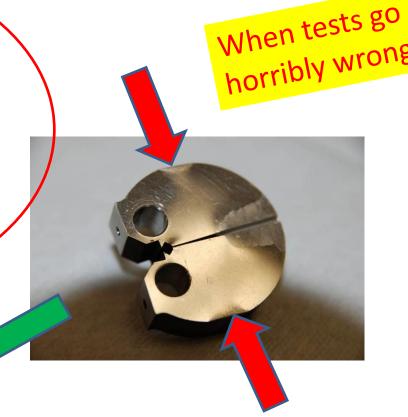
- Education, training, and documentation
- Operational procedures
 - Hydrogen never exposed to air
 - Air/helium/hydrogen/helium/air
- Safe guards
 - Locked test cell
 - Controlled access to laboratory





Challenges and successes with test operations

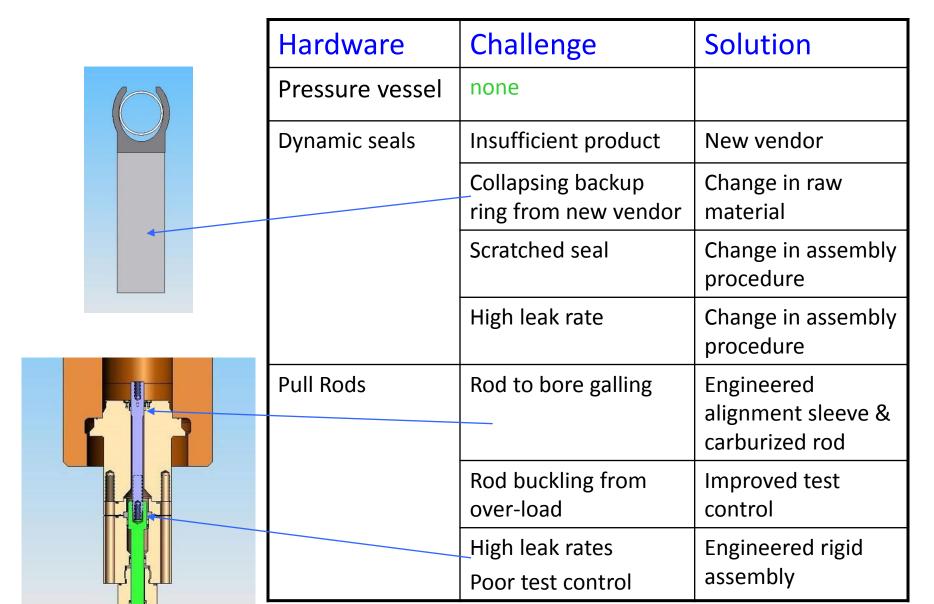
- Test hardware
- Infrastructure hardware
- Gas management
- Test control





Test hardware

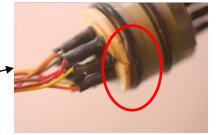




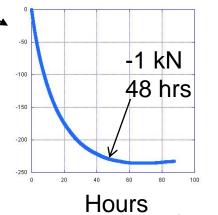
Test hardware, continue



Hardware	Challenge	Solution
Feed-through connector	Explosive decompression 100-0.1 MPa	Increase decompression time to > 30 minutes.
Static o-rings	Explosive decompression 100-0.1 MPa	Increase decompression time to > 30 minutes.
Load cell	H2 induced zero drift	Allow 48 hours to condition load cell
LVDT	None	





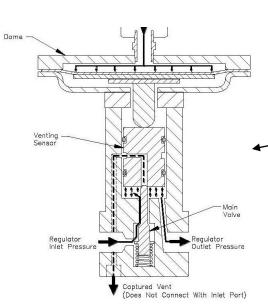








	Hardware	Challenge	Solution
+	Newport gas compressor —	Check valve & diaphragm failures	No long term solution
	Tescom regulator	Explosive decompression of seals	Increase decompression time to > 30 minutes.
		Poor control using facility compressed air	Independent nitrogen gas supply



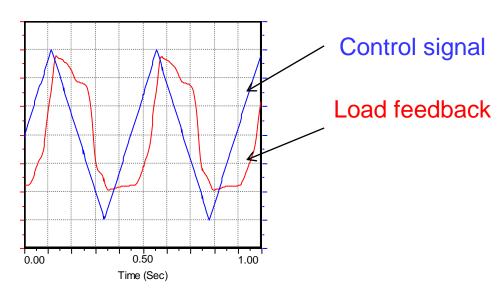


Conducting a test: Who's in control?

Challenges

Pull Rods uncoupling

- Software errors
- Limits applied loads
- Compromise load waveforms



High seal frictional forces, 4.4 kN at 100 MPa

- feed-back control
- Software over-command

Solutions

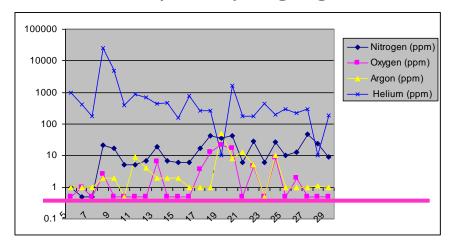
- Rigid fixturing
- Test control tuning
 - Seal friction
 - Test pressure
 - Frequency
 - Applied load
 - R-ratio
 - Compliance
 - Specimen material
 - Crack length



Test gas contamination

Challenge

Inadequate purging

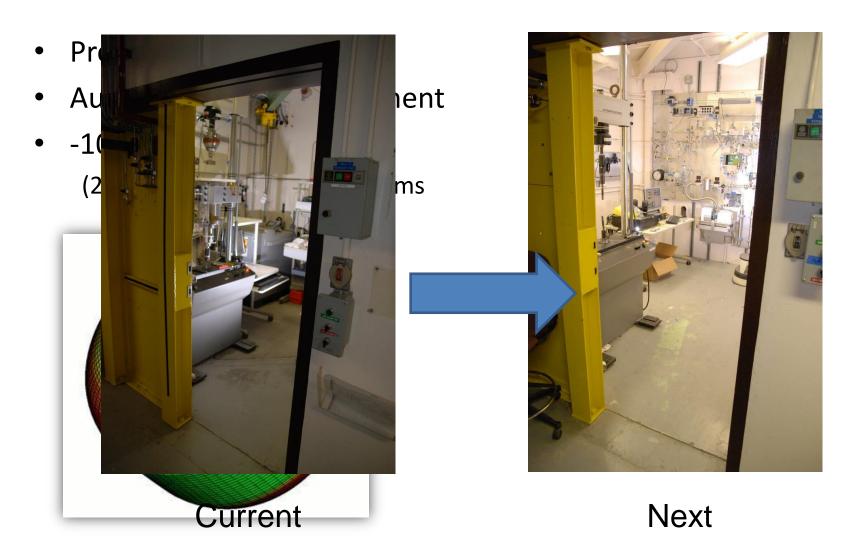


Solution

- Change Procedures
- Frequent gas sampling
- Final test gas
 is not 99.999% pure H2
- Typical test gas
 - < 0.5 ppm O₂
 - < 3 ppm H₂O



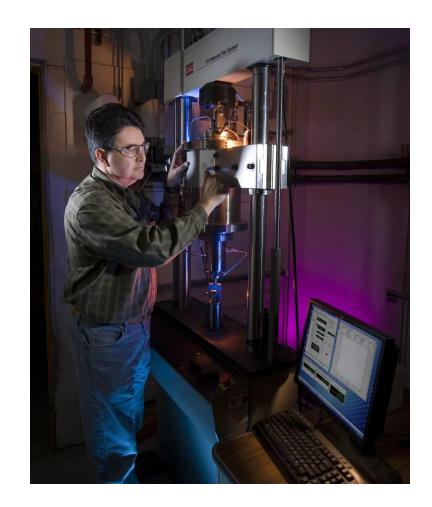
Next generation test capabilities



Conclusion



- Advantages
 - High pressure
 - 138 MPa
 - Large frequency range
 - .001-10 Hz
 - Small vessel
 - Fits hydraulic test frames
- Disadvantages
 - Initial operational issues
 - High gas leak rate
 - Test control issues
- Enduring challenges
 - High pressure compressor
 - Diaphragm failures
 - Check Valve failures
 - Load cell transducer
 - Hydrogen effect on strain gages





Acknowledgements

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- This capability is made possible by Hydrogen Effects on Materials team at Sandia National Laboratories in Livermore CA:

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Dr. Chris San Marchi

Ken Lee

Jeff Campbell

Dr. Kevin Nibur

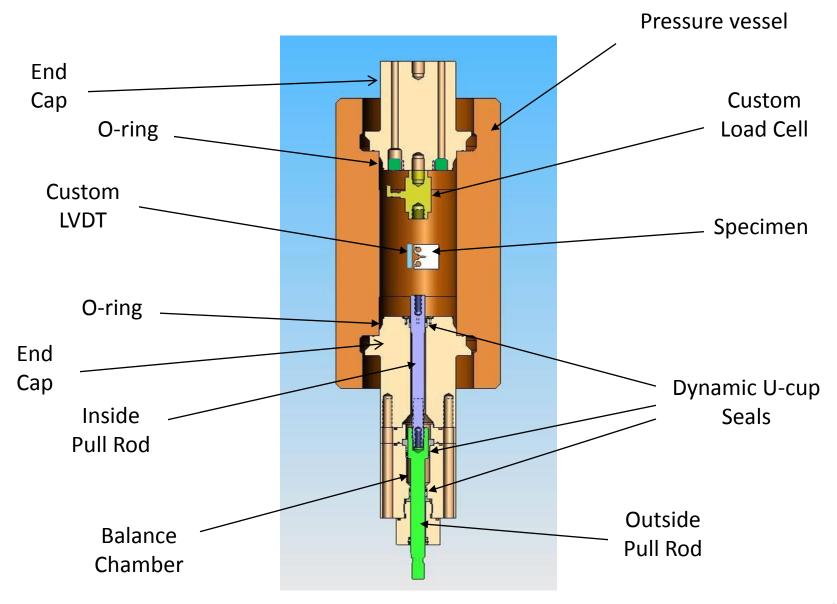
David Zanini

Ken Stewart

Mark Zimmerman

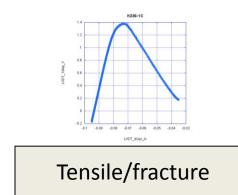
Thank You









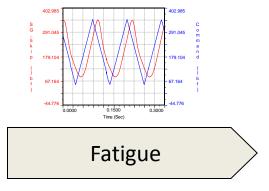


Software

Test method

MTS
Basic TestWare
Station Manager 3.5B

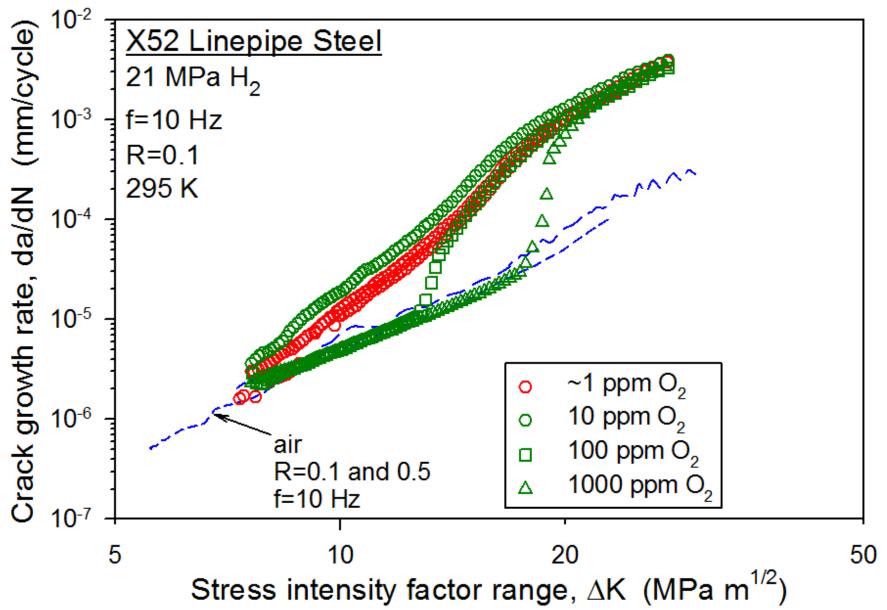
ASTM E1820 fracture

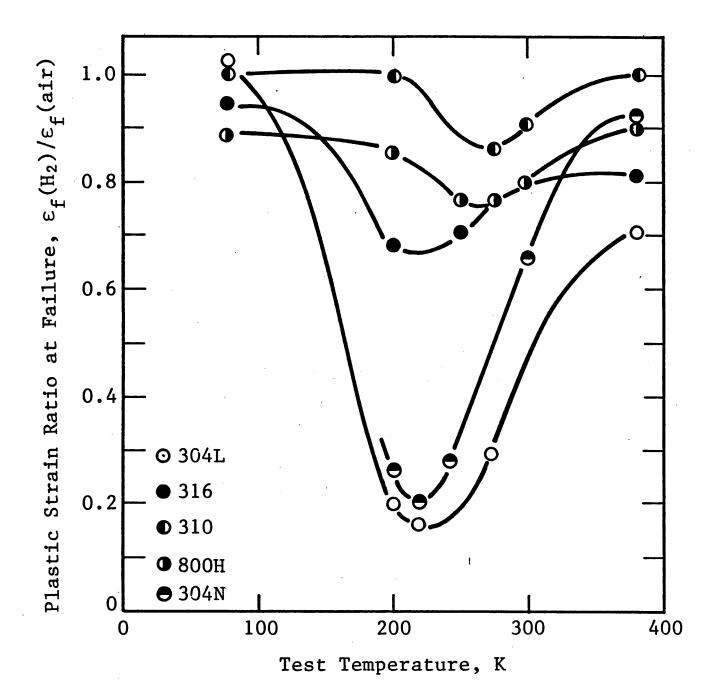


MTS
Fatigue Crack Growth
Version 4.9

ASTM E647

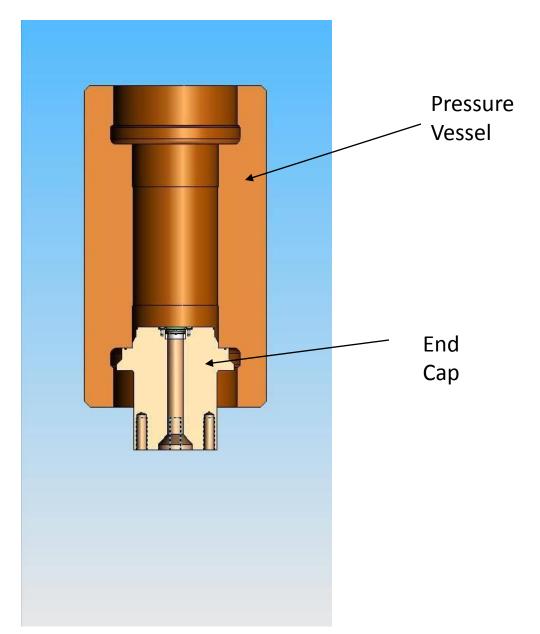






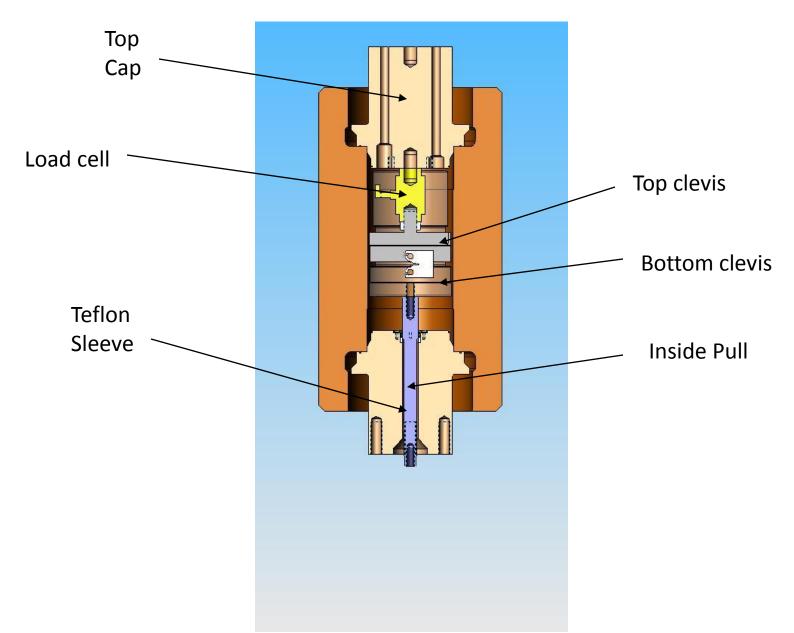
Pressure vessel assembly sequence





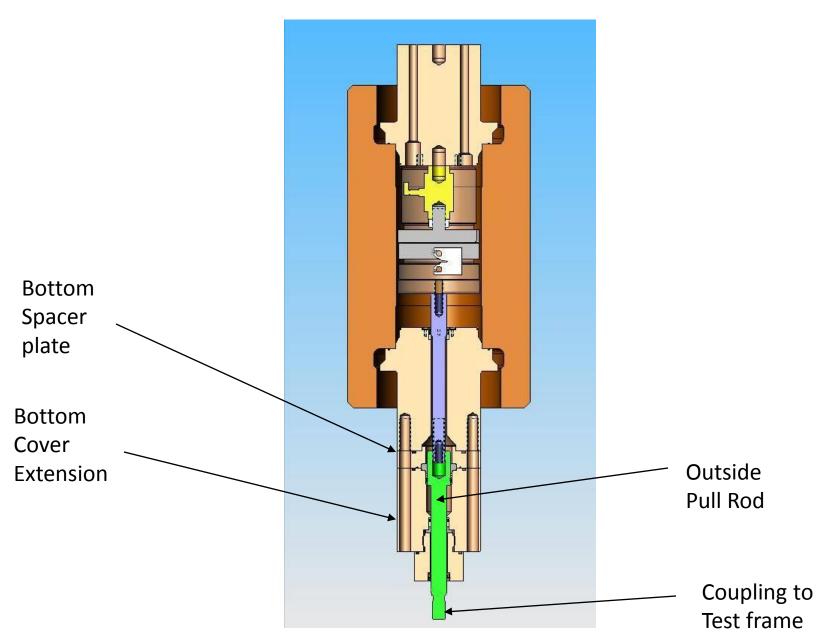
Pressure vessel assembly sequence





Pressure vessel assembly sequence







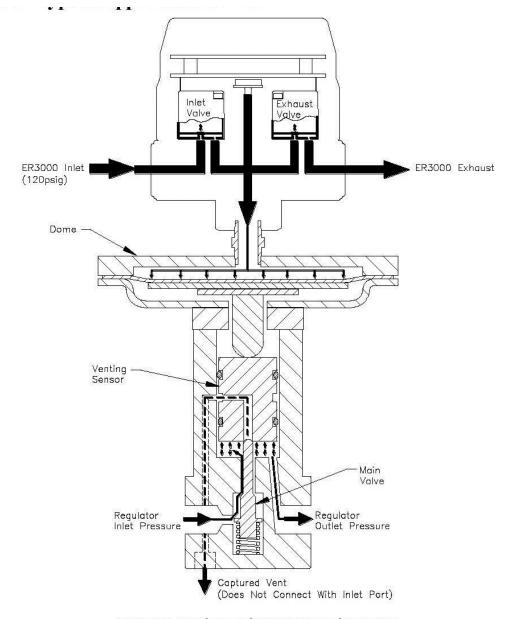


Figure 20: Regulator and ER3000 Internal Operation



